

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

WILLIAM DEXTER WHITE	§	
VS.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:22-CV-505
DIRECTOR, TDCJ-CID	§	

ORDER OVERRULING PETITIONER’S OBJECTIONS AND ADOPTING THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE’S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Petitioner William Dexter White, a prisoner confined in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Correctional Institutions Division, proceeding *pro se*, brought this petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

The Court referred this matter to the Honorable Zack Hawthorn, United States Magistrate Judge, for consideration pursuant to applicable laws and orders of this Court. The magistrate judge recommends denying the petition.

The Court has received and considered the Report and Recommendation of United States Magistrate Judge, along with the record and the pleadings. Petitioner filed objections to the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation.

The Court has conducted a *de novo* review of the objections in relation to the pleadings and the applicable law. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). After careful consideration of all the pleadings and the relevant case law, the Court concludes that Petitioner's objections lack merit. Prisoners do not have a right to parole that is protected by the constitution or federal law. *Swarthout v. Cooke*, 562 U.S. 216, 219 (2011). Further, the State of Texas has not created a protected liberty interest in being released on parole under state law. *Johnson v. Rodriguez*, 110 F.3d 299, 308 (5th Cir. 1997). A

prisoner who does not have a liberty interest in parole cannot challenge the constitutionality of state parole procedures. *Wansley v. Mississippi Dep't of Corr.*, 769 F.3d 309, 312-13 (5th Cir. 2014).

Petitioner cites *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74 (2005) in support of his argument that his claims are cognizable in federal court. In *Dotson*, the United States Supreme Court held that prisoners can challenge the constitutionality of state parole procedures in a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 if the relief sought would not necessarily result in an earlier release. *Dotson*, 544 U.S. at 76-82. However, *Dotson* does not apply in this case because Petitioner does not seek relief under § 1983.

In addition, Petitioner is not entitled to the issuance of a certificate of appealability. An appeal from a judgment denying federal habeas corpus relief may not proceed unless a judge issues a certificate of appealability. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253; FED. R. APP. P. 22(b). The standard for granting a certificate of appealability, like that for granting a certificate of probable cause to appeal under prior law, requires Petitioner to make a substantial showing of the denial of a federal constitutional right. *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84 (2000); *Elizalde v. Dretke*, 362 F.3d 323, 328 (5th Cir. 2004); *see also Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 (1982). In making that substantial showing, Petitioner need not establish that he should prevail on the merits. Rather, he must demonstrate that the issues are subject to debate among jurists of reason, that a court could resolve the issues in a different manner, or that the questions presented are worthy of encouragement to proceed further. *See Slack*, 529 U.S. at 483-84; *Avila v. Quarterman*, 560 F.3d 299, 304 (5th Cir. 2009). If the petition was denied on procedural grounds, Petitioner must show that jurists of reason would find it debatable: (1) whether the petition raises a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right, and (2) whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling. *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484;

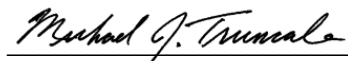
Elizalde, 362 F.3d at 328. Any doubt regarding whether to grant a certificate of appealability is resolved in favor of the petitioner, and the severity of the penalty may be considered in making this determination. *See Miller v. Johnson*, 200 F.3d 274, 280-81 (5th Cir. 2000).

Here, Petitioner has not shown that any of the issues raised by his claims are subject to debate among jurists of reason, or that a procedural ruling was incorrect. In addition, the questions presented are not worthy of encouragement to proceed further. Therefore, Petitioner has failed to make a sufficient showing to merit the issuance of a certificate of appealability.

ORDER

Accordingly, Petitioner's objections [Dkt. 8] are OVERRULED. The findings of fact and conclusions of law of the magistrate judge are correct, and the report of the magistrate judge [Dkt. 3] is ADOPTED. A final judgment will be entered in this case in accordance with the magistrate judge's recommendation. A certificate of appealability will not be issued.

SIGNED this 21st day of July, 2023.



Michael J. Truncala
United States District Judge